

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of

**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
Consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**  
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No FIT NO SALE.

oct6 w&t-wtf.

**JAMES SIMPSON** and **JOHN L. SCOTT**

**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same

heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

July 16, 1861.

After practice law in partnership in the Court of

Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort, Judge

Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who

have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit

Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would

refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in

his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal

Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and

prompt attention.

jan3 w&t-wtf.

**A. J. JAMES,**

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the

Court-house.

feb26 w&t-wtf.

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

feb26 w&t-wtf.

**JOHN RODMAN,**

Attorney at Law,

ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-house,

FRANKFORT, KY.

feb26 w&t-wtf.

**JAMES P. METCALF,**

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on

St. Clair street, over Drs. Speed & Rodman's.

feb26 w&t-wtf.

**P. U. MAJOR,**

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

Will practice in the United States Circuit and

Judicial District Court of Appeals, Federal Court,

and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.

**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the

Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts

held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit

Courts of the adjoining counties. jan3 w&t-wtf.

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort

and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair

street, four doors from the bridge.

dec1 w&t-wtf.

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,

COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp

bell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Will also practice in the City of Cincinnati

and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

dec1 w&t-wtf.

**LIGE ARNOLD,**

Attorney at Law,

NEW LIBERTY, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,

Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

Collections in any of the above counties promptly

attended to.

apr7 w&t-wtf.

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**

Attorney at Law,

FALMOUTH, KY.

Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court

and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Market street.

may19 if

**GEORGE E. ROE,**

Attorney at Law,

GREENUPSBURG, KY.

Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,

Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court

of Appeals.

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.

jan14 wtf.

**LAW NOTICE.**

JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

**CLAY & MONROE,**

Attorneys at Law in the United States Circuit,

and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the

Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to

the trial of cases, and the preparation of legal

documents. Address: Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,

Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 112 Short street, Lex-

ington.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-

sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-

munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-

ceive prompt attention.

apr7 w&t-wtf.

**JOHN A. MONROE,**

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the

Frankfort Circuit Court, and all other State

Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-

lection of debts for non residents in any part of the

State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the knowl-

edge of deeds, and other writing to be used or

recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-

der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-

sitions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.

may15 if

**MEDICAL CARD.**

**Dr. J. G. KEENON,**

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-

dors his professional services to the citizens of

the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d

door from corner.

sept w&t-wtf.

**JOHN M. McALLA,**

Attorney at Law, and General Agent,

WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and

REVERTED CLAIMS—where based upon the

want of official records.

sept w&t-wtf.

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**

Newspaper and Periodical Agent,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign

Weeklies, Monthlies and Quarterlies, on the best

terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four

Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete

sets.

nov5 w&t-wtf.

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

In the Senate of the United States.

JULY 16, 1861.

Mr. Pomeroy asked, and by unanimous consent obtained leave to bring the following bill; which was read twice and ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

A BILL TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVEHOLDER'S REBELLION.

WHEREAS, by article first, section eight, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power "to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," "to raise and support armies," "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," "to suppress insurrection and repel invasion," and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; and whereas the creation of the Union by the people of the original thirteen States, was a mutual pledge of both people and States to a republican form of government, guaranteed to each by the united force of all; and whereas in securing this end, if to repel the encroachments of despotic institutions from without be the well settled policy of this American government, much more is it essential to its self-preservation that, in providing for the general welfare, the united government should crush from the soil of the Union every germ of despotism that threatens its liberties; and whereas slavery in this republic has culminated in a formidable rebellion, which threatens the liberties of the whole nation; and whereas the rise of the slave power within its limits proves how utterly incompatible with republican institutions is every form of despotism; and whereas the great question before this nation, which it is called upon to settle now and settle forever—once for all, and for which the loyal people and States of this country are pouring out their blood and lavishing their treasure, is, whether American slavery shall die or American freedom shall live; therefore, by virtue of the Constitution, as herein set forth, and as a great military necessity, forced upon us by this rebellion:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the States of this Union that claim to have seceded from the government, and are in open and armed resistance to the execution of its laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the passage of this act the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid States, under the laws thereof. And also ordering all officers to give protection to all such emancipated slaves, and accept the services of all who may tender them in behalf of the government, if in the judgment of such officers such services shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of this war.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the passage of this act the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid States, under the laws thereof. And also ordering all officers to give protection to all such emancipated slaves, and accept the services of all who may tender them in behalf of the government, if in the judgment of such officers such services shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of this war.

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.**  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:  
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00

## STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,  
**HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.**  
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
**CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.**

(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

See outside for interesting reading matter.

### Secret Military Conspiracy—Kentucky Neutrality to be Renounced after the Elections—Forces Organizing in Kentucky to aid Lincoln's Invasion of Tennessee.

The Louisville Journal has been preparing its party to throw off neutrality, at the demand of Lincoln, as soon as the Usurper shall be ready to march his armies into Kentucky. If the terrible defeat of the Federal forces at Manassas does not delay the movement, the military occupation of Kentucky will be attempted soon after the August elections. Preparations for this have been some time progressing, and the Journal is now promoting the scheme. Its partisans are not only engaged in secretly distributing Lincoln guns, but in secretly organizing military forces, unknown to Federal or State laws. Lieut. Nelson, of the U. S. Navy, has been co-operating in Garrard county with Abolitionists, Submissionists, and Coercionists. He is there called General Nelson, and, we are informed, has been appointing general, field, and staff officers—Brigadiers, Colonels, Majors, Quarter-Masters, Inspectors, &c., &c., under some programme doubtless to be openly sanctioned hereafter by Lincoln. We are assured that Nelson, Garrett Davis, Sam Gill, Dick Robinson, Wm. Hoskins, Josh. Burdett, and divers others, met on this business at the Broadway Hotel in Lexington, on Monday night last; and that Jerry Boyle, and others, met at Bryansville, on the preceding Sunday, on the same business. The Shelby News (a Union organ) is informed from a private source that Boyle is raising a regiment to march upon Cumberland Gap and drive away a body of Tennesseans said to be encamped there, two miles within the Kentucky line. Judge Bramlette, of Adair, also, we are informed, is authorized by Brigadier-General Rousseau to raise a regiment in his neighborhood. We have no reason to believe that the alleged encampment on Kentucky soil exists; but we have much evidence to the contrary. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has given sacred pledges that he will respect the neutrality of Kentucky. There is a camp of Tennesseans at Cumberland Gap, but within the Tennessee line; and so scrupulous is the commander, that he will not even suffer his men to take water from a running spring, whose head is just within the Kentucky line. We state this fact on the authority of an eminent citizen of high distinction in the Union party, residing in that quarter of the State, and who has been here and elsewhere using his influence to suppress Nelson's flagitious plans. But though Tennessee has not, as thus alleged, violated our neutrality, any pretext will serve the purposes of the conspirators. They wish to take advantage of any act of violence or folly that may turn up, no matter how, lay all the blame on the States Rights men, and seize the occasion as one justifying the Usurper in occupying Kentucky with his forces.

What the precise result of the meeting at Lexington on Monday night was, we can only conjecture. We have been informed, however, that Mr. Gill attended for the purpose of breaking up Nelson's schemes, but that he was overruled; and that he has since probably gone to Garrard to obstruct the programme there, although he is a well known, avowed coercionist.

But the object, as we understand it, is, to put arms in the hands of Home Guards and others, pledged to fight on the side of the Usurper, and give them an organization under military commanders, as yet unknown to the laws and authorities. When these arrangements are sufficiently advanced, (Nelson expecting to engage 35,000 Kentuckians under the programme) 30,000 or more of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio troops are to be marched over Kentucky into Tennessee, their pathway to be cleared and kept open and their rear protected by these secretly enlisted volunteers. Bruce, lately announced as Inspector General of the Home Guards of Kentucky, is supposed to be exercising his myopic office in enlisting such of the Home Guards and others as can be safely trusted. The plan was to set this expedition on foot soon after ascertaining the election of a majority of Lincoln men to the Legislature. That body is to meet in September, repeal the law organizing the State Guards, reorganize the militia of Kentucky, and place them subject to the orders of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, (styling himself and to be styled by the Legislature, President of the United States,) without any intervention of the Executive authority of the State.

It is true beyond question, that for some time past, the self-styled Unionists have been secretly organizing politico-military companies in Kentucky; and we have defined the design, expanded as above, according to our best information.

The Journal is scattering firebrand accusations against a mythic order, styled Knights of the Golden Circle, Magoffin & Co., (which it does not itself believe,) only to divert public attention from the clandestine military organizations of its own faction; and, when its schemes are ripe for execution, contemplating the overthrow of Kentucky neutrality, it will shift its ground in conformity, on any sort of assumed pretext, in the absence of justifiable grounds. This accounts for its vehement denunciations and calumnies, hurled at Magoffin and others, the peers of the best patriots in the State, and the latches of whose

sandals the wicked conspirators in this programme are not worthy to unlatch.

NOTES.—After the foregoing was prepared, we were informed that Mr. Gill, though he went from Louisville to Lexington on Monday to attend the meeting, did not actually enter into the conclave, probably because he found that he was not wanted except as a co-operator. We are satisfied that, although he is a supporter of Lincoln's coercive war, he is decidedly opposed to this scheme of enlisting men to march on Cumberland Gap.

After the above was prepared, we have learned, also, that Mr. Boyle was in Lexington on Tuesday, (and probably attended the meeting on Monday night,) and that he started for Washington on Wednesday. And from the following handbill sent us from Harrodsburg, we are inclined to the opinion that the Regiment which the Shelby News says is to be raised by Boyle, is to be under command of Col. Fry. And it has been surmised here, that Boyle's mission to Washington has reference not only to this military movement, but to a judicial appointment under the act of Congress designed by an unconstitutional process to deprive Judge Monroe of his legitimate functions—an act denounced as violative of the Constitution by Mr. Crittenden.

The following is a copy of the handbill:

**Attention Volunteers!!**  
"All those who wish to join the Company under command of Capt. A. Smith, Jr., which is to be connected with the Regiment under command of Col. Fry, destined for Cumberland Gap, can enroll by calling on Col. Jas. F. McKee at the Potest House or on Capt. Smith. All arrangements have been made, and the company is rapidly filling up."  
"Now is the time, if you love and appreciate your country, to rally to its support."  
July 23, 1861.

### Seizure of State Arms.

A week or so ago the artillery of a company of State Guards at Newport were seized by a company of Home Guards, who were protected in the lawless act by Mayor Hawkins, of that city. The captors professed a willingness to surrender the cannons to the Military Board. The board ordered the guns to be delivered to the suturies who were bound to the State, and ordered the bondsmen to return them to the arsenal, and Gov. Magoffin sent Capt. Harvie there with instructions to pursue legal steps to enforce the order of the board. We have not learned that the order has been obeyed; but have seen in the Cincinnati papers a threat that the Unionists of Covington will not suffer the guns to be returned to Frankfort. This lawless transaction, no doubt, instigated a similar act of lawlessness by some of our people in Graves county, to seize the guns stored at Mayfield, intended for distribution under orders of the Military Board in that portion of the State. It seems that a part of them were conveyed to Hickman county, and a part to Tennessee, for safety. Gov. Magoffin, as will be seen by the subjoined correspondence with Senator Johnson, acted promptly and properly in this case, as in the opposite case at Newport, judiciously employing legal remedies. The conduct of Col. Travis proves the respect which the Tennessee authorities recognize as due to those of Kentucky. In this transaction, as in every other, Gov. Magoffin has given conclusive proof of the vigilance, energy, and fidelity with which he is upholding our authority and laws, maintaining our neutrality, and preserving the peace of the State. In addition to his instructions to Senator Johnson and Col. Wood, he has instructed an agent to call on Gov. Harris to see to it that the sequestered arms are promptly returned to Kentucky. It is most fortunate for our State that she has a Governor who cannot be trapped into any act of violence or folly, or diverted from the performance, in lawful manner, of his constitutional functions. If the peace of Kentucky shall ever be disturbed, the guilt of it will rest, not upon the Governor, but upon bad men.

PADUCAH, July 24, 1861.

Governor Magoffin: I have just returned from Camp Brown, Tennessee. The muskets and cannon at Mayfield were seized on Saturday night, and four hundred muskets taken to Hickman, and five hundred muskets and six cannon taken to Camp Brown. Col. Travis is commanding, disavows and condemns the act, and holds the property subject to your order. The seizure wholly unauthorized and much regretted.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 24, 1861.

To Dr. Jno. M. Johnson, Paducah: Col. Geo. T. Wood is authorized by me to proceed at once to "Camp Brown," and receive from Col. Travis, or others, the arms belonging to the State of Kentucky.

He will take measures immediately to recover legally, also, the arms seized and conveyed to Hickman.

Dr. Johnson will forward this to Col. Wood, at Mayfield. B. MAGOFFIN.

### Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

We commence to-day the great speech of Senator Breckinridge against the atrocious proposition to approve and confirm the unconstitutional acts of Abe Lincoln, the usurper, styling himself President of the United States, and shall complete it in our next tri-weekly, so as to bring the whole within our next weekly. It is a grand effort of reasoning argument, imbued with the very essence and spirit of genuine patriotism, and of devotion to the principles of the Constitution and the Union. Had the parties opposed to Mr. Breckinridge been imbued with a like spirit, the Union would have remained intact and the country at peace, instead of being, as now, shattered into fragments and drenched with fraternal blood. One cannot read this glorious effort without recalling to mind the noble utterances of Chatham and Burke, on the American Revolution in the British Parliament. Powell, Breckinridge, and Burnett, of Kentucky, have made records for themselves by their efforts against the acts of a President who has abdicated his constitutional powers and usurped powers forbidden by the Constitution, which will remain a proud inheritance to their countrymen of future generations. What a dreary contrast will be presented by those who tamely submitted to the usurpations. These opponents of Lincoln's tyranny, will be remembered and honored as historic co-workers of Chatham and Burke, while the submissionists will be classed with the ignoble followers of Lord North; for it is beyond question, if there is any truth in political philosophy, that the supporters of Lincoln's usurpations would have been Tories in the American Revolution.

### The Journal's Calumny of Gov. Magoffin the Pretext for Violating Kentucky Neutrality.

Who will now place any, even the slightest reliance, upon any professions of Magoffin & Co., that they will respect the position [of neutrality] which Kentucky has assumed? Who will now doubt that Magoffin & Co., are in league with Jeff. Davis and followers, constantly scheming and plotting in secret so as to bring war to our homes and firesides? The veriest firebrands and anarchists that ever trod the soil of Kentucky are the gang of secession leaders headed by the present Governor of Kentucky. They deserve the execration of every patriot in the State.

Lou. Jour., July 23d.

Whenever the Louisville Journal meditates setting any mischief afoot, it is sure to be heralded by unscrupulous calumnies against other parties. This shallow trick is attempted in the article from which we quote the extract above, to which, we have to say in reply, that the interrogative and positive imputations launched are wickedly calumnious. No evidence can be adduced, worthy of any credence, tending to inculpate Gov. Magoffin in any failure to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. No evidence can be adduced, entitled to respectful consideration, that the Governor is in league with Jeff. Davis or others, scheming and plotting to bring war into Kentucky. And it is a most incendiary, unmanly falsehood, which stigmatizes Gov. Magoffin and his friends as firebrands and anarchists. The authors of these groundless calumnies will themselves receive, as they richly deserve, the execrations of all good citizens. Not one thought ever entertained by him, not one word ever uttered by him, not one act ever performed by him, public or private, can be pointed out by any man of honor and truth, impeaching in the slightest degree the loyalty of his adherence to Kentucky's chosen attitude of neutrality. But, on the contrary, his thoughts, words, and acts, his tongue and pen, have all been earnestly and unceasingly directed to the maintenance of that position; and no man of the self-styled Union party could have done it with more vigilance, fidelity, and ability. In proof of this, we cite all his public acts bearing on the question, and we challenge any contradictory evidence. False insinuations may be hurled; but whoever hurls them will only convict themselves as calumniators.

The Journal has thrown out the above to divert public attention for the present from its own wicked design of supporting Lincoln in tramping down Kentucky neutrality after the August election. Of the designs of the conspirators co-operating with the Journal to effect the object we charge, we give some developments in another article to which we invite the reader's attention.

We only repeat here, that no man has been or can be more true to Kentucky's neutral attitude than Gov. Magoffin, as all his acts, public and private, conclusively demonstrate.

### The Legislature.

Every friend of State Rights ought to vote his principles at the August election. Never was the State in a condition so imperiously requiring patriotic statesmen in the State Legislature. Our friends in every county are the best judges of the right men. We have only to exhort them, every where, to do their whole duty. Capt. Steele, the candidate for the House of Representatives in Franklin county, is worthy of the confidence and trust of all true men, for he is the soul of fidelity. And every one knows that Porter has proved himself an able and faithful legislator, fully entitled to a re-election to the Senate. Let every one do his duty.

### Now and Then—Before and After the Battle of Manassas, Fought July 21—22.

Gentlemen about town who want to hear about the progress of hostilities in Virginia, are now in the habit of asking "What news from the war-zone?"

Louisville Journal, July 20.

THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.—The battle at Manassas has been fought. The result appears to have been the triumph of the Confederate forces and the overwhelming defeat of the United States army.—*Lou. Jour.*, July 23.

But nothing can stand before the indomitable pluck of the Northern troops. Manassas will fall into our hands, as Bull's Run has. So will Richmond, and every place where the Confederates dare to make a stand. We are now realizing the difference between true courage and false, fire-eating chivalry.

Cincinnati Gazette, July 22.

THE POSITION AT MANASSAS.—After tremendous fighting, against great odds, at the Bull's Run batteries, and immense slaughter—in which our troops behaved with the utmost enthusiasm—the centre seems to have been taken with a sudden panic, such as sometimes has taken the best troops—such, for instance, as the French were taken with at Solferino, and retreated in disorder. Deprived of the support of the center, the wings were compelled to retire. It is probable that our troops in the advance were disheartened by the knowledge which then became impressed on them that the Confederates outnumbered them two to one, and by their impregnable entrenchments, the character of which they had seen at Bull's Run.—*Cin. Gazette*, July 23.

Will the Louisville Journal favor the sporting circles with further interesting racing reports, and the Cincinnati Gazette oblige military circles by further instructive discriminations "between true courage and false, fire-eating chivalry?"

THE WAR NEWS.—Nothing important to report. The Federals cannot recover from the defeat at Manassas for weeks to come.

The Louisville Journal professes surprise that a war should be made on Col. Finnell, a Union candidate for the House of Representatives in Kenton, by some of the Union men of Covington, on the ground that he is not sound enough in his Unionism. The trouble is, that Col. Finnell is not an unconditional Union man. He thinks the Union is based on the Constitution; that the Constitution is a guaranty for the protection of all rights; that the constitutional rights of the South have been deliberately violated; that the Black Republican party, in and out of Congress, in refusing to respect constitutional guarantees, and trampling under foot Mr. Crittenden's propositions and all other schemes of adjustment, grievously wronged the South and imperiled the Union. Now, is the Journal surprised at these sentiments of Col. Finnell, or at the war made on him for entertaining them by a portion of his own so-called Union party, who are in fact the real disunionists?

### Queries Suggested by the Result of the Battle of Manassas.

1. Can the delusion longer prevail, in a quarter, that such a people as those who were represented by the victors at Manassas, even can be subjugated?
2. Can the Union be ever restored, in how? By arms? Or by negotiation? If by arms, is it not subjugation? If by treaty negotiations, is not the preliminary step of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States indispensable? If subjugation by arms be meant, is it not a fraud to talk of holding subjected people as members of a Union, the very basis of which is the voluntary association of the members? If the Southern States could be subjugated and held as conquered provinces, would that be a restoration of the Union? Can an enforced assent, if even that could be extorted, be construed as a valid obligation?
3. Will not foreign powers, on the principles of international law, uniformly illustrated in the action of the Federal Government respecting all insurrectionary governments: exhibiting the power to maintain themselves, be justified in acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States and making treaties of amity and commerce with them? France having acknowledged our independence after General Washington's exploit of crossing the Delaware and routing the British, a mere affair of surprising and routing a few regiments, can France refuse to recognize the Confederate States, after their forces had defeated and put to rout fifty three regiments under McDowell? And if we enjoyed the benefit of this acknowledgment as against England, who can wonder or complain if England apply the same rule in this case and join France in recognizing the Confederate States? Can any sane mind, obedient to logical discipline, escape the point of these queries?
4. Why then should not Congress, now sitting near enough to hear the cannonading of the belligerents, authorize the call of a national convention to make such terms as will end this needless, bloody, and ruinous war, restore peace and prosperity and happiness, and, if the old Union cannot be reconstructed, at least establish amicable commercial intercourse, in the absence of political unity between the parties belligerent?

[For the Yeoman.]

Col. James H. Garrard is the Union candidate for State Treasurer. Last year he was a Breckinridge man; but, as soon as the Disunionists commenced their open movements to destroy the Government, Col. Garrard took position with the Union men, and has battled with them ever since, despite the coaxing, threats, and abuse of the Disunionists.

Shelby News.

The compliment intended by the above paragraph seems to us rather equivocal. It is well known that Col. Garrard was, during the late Presidential canvass, a member of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, and continued as such until after the election. But when, according to the *News*, the "Disunionists," as the submission press style the Breckinridge party, "commenced their open movements to destroy the Government, Colonel Garrard took position with the Union men." Now, if it is true, as the *News* has so often charged, that the Breckinridge party have been from the first aiming at the destruction of the Government, Col. Garrard, being a high official in that party, must have been aware of its purposes; and so long as its intentions were kept concealed from the world, he acted with the party, and threw the weight of his support and influence for its representative; but when the veil was cast aside, and the designs of the party made public, then Col. Garrard "took position with the Union men." He could be a private, but not an open "disunionist." The reading of the paragraph copied above certainly bears this construction. Perhaps the memory of the *News* was so green in relation to past events connected with Col. Garrard's political career, as to forbid a compliment without a qualification.

### Attention!!

The members of the class, whose object is theoretical and practical instruction in tactics, will meet this evening, at the office of Capt. D. W. Lindsey, at 5 1/2 o'clock. A prompt and full attendance is requested, for the purpose of organization.

### MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY AT MAYSVILLE, KY.

We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that on Tuesday evening, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the most fiendish murder it has been our duty to record for a long time, took place at Maysville, Ky. An old gentleman by the name of Cobb was known to be in possession of about \$200 by a brace of villains by the names of Collins and Moore, and in order to get it they made an attack on the old gentleman, his wife, and two sons, aged fifteen and eighteen years. The old gentleman and the two sons were killed on the spot, but the old lady was lingering Wednesday morning, and faint hopes were entertained of her recovery. She gave the information who the murderers were. A large body of the inhabitants turned out in hot pursuit, but, up to the time the informant left, they were yet uncaptured.

The above was copied from the Louisville Democrat of yesterday, since which we have received a private letter from Maysville, saying that the murderer had been captured and lodged in jail.

### Attitude of England and France on the Cotton Blockade.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

I learn from sources entitled to unquestionable credit, that the British Government, acting in concert with that of France, is about to request of the United States Government the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needful supplies of the staple. You may rest assured that the Administration will, under no circumstances, concede it.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL GAG.—

When the resolution which cut off the introduction of peace or compromise propositions was pending before the House, it was earnestly denounced as unjust and unequal by several members. It is said that Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, declared in the name of his constituents, his country, and God, that the legislation of the House should be left free and untrammelled. But he was answered with a general sneer, and every proposition looking to freedom of discussion was instantly voted down.—*Covington Journal*.

### XXXVIII CONGRESS—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

SENATE.—The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President was postponed until Friday.

The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was returned from the House with an amendment as a substitute. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the army was discussed at length. The bill providing for the payment of the Government police at Baltimore passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem it advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding \$1,500 per annum—their offices to cease when internal peace shall be restored.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum, *passé*.

Also the Senate bill providing for an increase of the medical corps of the navy—*passed*.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers—*passed*.

Mr. Sedgwick's bill to appropriate \$150,000 to build an iron or steel clad ship or battery *passed*.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., and Mr. Richardson, of Ill., had a personal altercation during a long and interesting debate on the bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay the U. S. police force at Baltimore. The bill passed.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden made a report from the Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., moved to take up the resolution he offered yesterday—*agreed to*.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of the property of the United States and Navy-yards of Pensacola and Norfolk.

Mr. Trumbull moved to add the Armory at Harper's Ferry, which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution requiring the President to inform the Senate what instructions have been given to foreign Ministers in reference to the rebellion. *Agreed to*.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to indemnify the State for expenses incurred to defend the Government. *Passed*.

Mr. Simmons, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the bill to raise the revenue. The bill was taken up.

Mr. Breckinridge said he could not vote for the resolution, as he thought it did not state the facts in regard to the war being forced on the country by the Southern disunionists. His opinion was that the present condition of things was due to the refusal of the majority, last winter, to make any conciliation. He did not think the attack on Fort Sumter was a cause for a general war, and the President is responsible for the general war. He did not think that the Congress had done its duty to the whole country. He believed the war was prosecuted for the purpose of subjugation and not for the maintenance of the Constitution, for the Constitution is trampled upon every day. He believed that if the war was carried on twelve months, it would be the grave of constitutional liberty; that it was his humble judgment that peace was what we need for the restoration of the Government, and the preservation of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Sherman said he thanked God that this was not the voice of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson, in a personal explanation, said the remarks he made yesterday were entirely without premeditation. If in the heat of the debate he had wounded the feelings of the gentleman, he regretted it. If he had violated the courtesy of the House he made his humble acknowledgments. This statement was not prompted by any one, but was made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion in which he had been led into a personal controversy, and he went further than he intended.

Mr. Blair was not in his seat during the explanation.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill, supplementary to the late loan act, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of Treasury notes below \$50, which he may exchange for coin, bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum, if this amount is necessary to regulate the loan. The aggregate amount of the Treasury notes is not to exceed \$250,000. The duties on imported coffee, sugar, spices, wines, liquors, and all such, and internal duties and taxes as may be collected, are pledged for the redemption of the debt. Adopted by one majority, then passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the direct tax and internal duties bill was yesterday referred, reported that they were unable to devise any provision which would be constitutional and at the same time carry into effect the instructions of the House.

The Senate amendments to the bills for the payment of the Baltimore Police, making appropriations for facilitating the coinage of gold dollars, and for the manufacture of flag signals, were adopted.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 23d inst., says:

Gen. Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I should have turned his position, and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, a total force of over 25,000 Confederate troops, and 5,000 Virginia militia. My force was less than 20,000. All but four—the two Indiana and Eleventh and Twenty-fourth—out of nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, refused to stay one hour over their time. Four regiments have gone home, two to-day, and three will go to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.  
May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.  
Feb 16 w&tw

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White!  
WHAT?  
Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.  
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.  
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.  
See advertisement.

### TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.  
J. L. Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.  
June 4 w&w

### A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17 w&w

EDGAR KEENE, J. L. GIBBONS.

### AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENE & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 25 w&w

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Jan 23 w

### Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 18







